Fine Work of All Kind

VOL. 30--NO. 65

rcial Printing.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1889.

National Capital Cullings.

In the hall.

The court of claims has given judgment for \$1,002,517 in favor of the Central Pacific Railway company against the United States for witheld dividends. Judgment has also been awarded to Charles A. Persy and J. C. Erwin & Co., for \$5,320 and \$9,78

Foster Refuses to Talk.

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MARCH I, 1889, Assembly Hall.

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## FRAUD OR FORCE?

Senator Cokes Views on the Different Election Systems in the North and South.

The Conferees on the Omnibus Bill Have a Protracted Session and Adjourn Until To-Day.

Decision by the Secretary of the Interior on the Glendive Sloux Halfbreed

Scrip Case. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18-In the senate to day Vest moved to reconsider the vote by tax bill was agreed to Saturday, and said his object was to give his reasons for opposing the bill. After discussion, the matter went over. Cullom, from the comnittee on territories, reported back the house bill to organize the territory Oklahoma and it was placed on the calendar, Cullom giving notice he would call it up for action as soon as possible. Butler (a member of that committee) presented a substitute as representing the views of the minority. Platt (another member) said he did not agree with the majority of the committee but would support the substitute presented by Butler. Sherman gave notice that to-morrow he would move to proceed to the consideration and disposition of the conference report on the direct tax bill. Frye asked the presiding officer what was the position of the Union Pacific funding bill and was told that by the vote to take up the pending resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections it had been displaced from its order before the senate. Hoar said he was quite sure every member of the committee of privileges and elections will be willing (the senator from Maine having been absent on account of domestic affliction) to have his bill restored to all its rights, and that it shall lose nothing whatever by the election resolution having been taken up. Frye then said there would be a meeting of the Pacific railway committee to-morrow morning, and it would then be determined whether or not he will ask for the restoration of the funding bill to its place.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Texas outrages resolution and Coke began his fourth day's argument against it. He declared he had no excuse or palliation in justification for the raiding of ballot boxes in Washington county, but he did not condemn it more strongly or regret it more sincerely than did the people of that county. He did not say ballot boxes were raided in every section of the United States, but he did say that bribery, bold and unblushing did prevail in every section of the country except in the south, where they did not have any money to buy each other with, and yet he heard of no congressional investigation into the bribery in last election. No indictment (he was told) had been found in Indiana for bribery, nine-tenths of those implicated being republicans, but no senator had risen and asked for an investigation there. Coke referred to the alleg (a member of that committee) presented a substitute as representing the views of the

and Rhode Island at the last election. Who would charge the people of any of those states with complicity in those crimes, and why should the people of Texas and of the whole south be held responsible for a single county in the south? There was more muscle than money and there was no bribery there, while in the north there was more money than muscle, and there was no violence there. It was force in the south, it was fraud and bribery in the north. Of the two crimes, bribery was the most dangerous and most difficult to provide against. As to hanging of three negroes at Brenham, Coke declared it has been the work of an irresponsible mob. negroes at Brenham, Coke declared it has been the work of an irresponsible mob. The race question could not be settled by statute. The people of the south should be let alone. If he had to say how the race question was to be settled, he would repeat what the senator from Ohio (Sherman) was represented in the newspapers a few days ago to have said, and that was to let the people of each state attend to the matter themselves. If the people of the south were let alone, if no aid and comfort were given to the agitators who disturbed the public peace in that section, the race question would be settled quicker than was supposed.

tion, the race question would be settled quicker than was supposed.

At the close of Coke's speech the resolution was laid aside and Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the sundry civil appropriations bill, with amendments, and gave notice he would call it up to-morrow. The house bill to provide for the taking of the eleventh and subsequent censuses was passed and the senate adjourned.

Dunn, of Arkansas, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, called up the bill to provide for the better protection of the seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska. After discussion the bill was recommitted with instructions to the committee to report it back with an amendment reducing from twenty to ten years the term of lease of the seal fisheries, and authorizing any person to bring suit against the lessees to recover \$105 for every seal taken in excess of that fixed by law. Crisp then called up the Sullivan-Welton, California election case, the republicans fiilbustering against its consideration.

McKenna, California, raised the question

election case, the republicans filibustering against its consideration.

McKenna, California, raised the question of consideration. On a rising vote the republicans outvoted the democra's, 78 to 74, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Then the body of republicans refrained from voting, and left the house without a quorum, the vote upon taking up the election case standing, yeas, 130; nays, 12. A call of the house was ordered. Two hundred and forty-three members responded to their names and further proceedings under call dispensed with, and a vote was again taken on consideration of the election case. Again the republicans refrained from voting and again the absence of a quorum was developed, and again the call of the house was demanded by Crisp. The call was ordered and pending this, on motion of Crisp, a resolution was adopted directing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph for absent members. Then Crisp called attention to the fact that the republicans, who last week were so anxious to proceed to the consideration of one election case, were now filibustering against the consideration of another case. Reed, Maine, suggested that last week the republicans had some confidence in this tribunal, but that this confidence had been lost. The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- This afternoon coming to a conclusion. They exchanged views at length and separated to consider them over night and will meet again to-

The Glendive Scrip Case. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The secretary of the interior to-day rendered a decision

dive, Montana, against Lewis Merrill et al., involving an important question of the made the improvements required by law. so made were invalid and illegal, on the so made were invalid and illegal, on the ground that it was not shown the improvements were made for the benefit of the inght, doing great damage. Several persons are said to have been killed and many in this decision sustains the protestants and holds the locations as made were in effect the result of the sale and transfer of scrip, which is a direct violation of the law. It is said at the department the decision will affect the titles to large quantities of land, being immediately adjacent to towns on the Northern Pacific railway in Montana, Minnesota and Dakota, upon which scrip of the character described has

### been located and lands sold as town lots. A large number of cases are now pending in the general land office which will also be affected by these decisions. GAVE NO WARNING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Cullom has the Park Center Hotel, of roduced an amendment to the army appro priation bill, providing that hereafter the Hartford, Conn. number of paymasters in the army with

he rank of major shall be forty, and that the army shall be paid monthly, unless cir-The Building Collapses and the Unfo umstances shall render such payment im tunates are Crushed and oracticable.

Mr. Klein, the American newspaper ma Mr. Klein, the American newspaper man whose adventures in Samoa have been the subject of international comment, will not appear before the senate committee on foreign relations, at least for the present. He telegraphed Secretary Bayard upon his arrival in San Francisco and suggested that he be summoned to testify concerning matters in Samoa, but the secretary was advised that the committee did not deem it politic or polite to take any further steps in the Samoa matter pending the result of the conference to be held in Berlin.

The statue of Lewis Cass, presented to Burned to Death.

At Least Fifty .- The Work of the

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18 .- Just before The statue of Lewis Cass, presented to the United States by Michigan for a place in statuary hall at the capitol, was unveiled to-day. There were no formal ceremonies in the hall. mingled with the screams of women and the shouts of men, coming from the vicinity of High and Alley street, which had and J. C. Erwin & Co., for \$5,320 and \$9,735 respectively, on claims arising out of the expedition to Utah under the command of Gen. Albert L. Johnston.

The adjutant-general of the army hasbeen informed of the death, at Fort Hays, Kan., this morning of Col. John E. Yard, Eighteenth infantry. His death will cause the promotion of Lieut.-Col Henry M. Lazelle, Fwenty-third infantry, and Maj. H. S. Hawkins, Tenth infantry. Phose who hurried to the spot found a imbers from which white clouds of steam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- A full meeting of the senate committee on public buildings and grounds was held to-day to consider treasury department, who last week refused to answer certain questions regarding the collection or receipt of political contributions from employes in the office when asked by a sub-committee. At the meeting to-day the witness was given another opportunity to answer the question, but again refused. The committe thereupon went into secret session, but just what has been determined upon has not yet developed. It is reported the matter will probably be settled in the senate some time soon, and it is the impression that Foster will be arrested and brought before the bar of the senate for contempt.

SWINDLERS IN JAIL. The Electric Sugar Refining Manipulate for fraud against the sugar company, and two on complaint of Lawson Fuller, of New York. On these indictments requisitions were made on the governor of Michigan, who issued orders for their arrest Feb. 1. The trouble has been to get all the parties within the state at the same time. Mrs. friend was in concealment and Howard was at Windsor. Yesterday morning they returned to Milan, feeling sure that no criminal action was to be brought, but they were arrested as above stated. As it was late no bail could be obtained, and they remained in jail. Howard threatened that when they got to New York there would be a sensation greater than ever stirred that city.

when they got to New Tork there would be a sensation greater than ever stirred that city.

Now that the parties connected with the recent Friend Electric sugar swindle have been arrested, further developments are promised. Lawson N. Fuller, one of the directors of the company, main-tains that there is no doubt that Friend's refining process is a genuine new discovery.

process.

Mrs. Friend and the other Electric Sugar
people are still in jail. They will make a
strong jegal fight against the validity of
the papers held by the New York officers.

THE WEATHER.

Comperature Yesterday at Helena and at shown by R. S. Hale & Co.'s Yale College above; 6 p. m., 13 above; 10 p. m., 7 above. Dispatches to the INDEPENDENT last evening show the following conditions at

the points named at 6 o'clock: the points named at 6 o'clock:

Mandan—Cloudy, 18 above.
Glendive—Cloudy, 21 above.
Miles City—Cloudy, 20 above.
Billings—Snowing.
Bezeman—Cloudy, 20 above.
Livingston—Snowing, 2 above.
Missoula—Cloudy, cold.
Philipsburg—Cloudy, calm, 10 above.
Anaconda—Cloudy, very cold, 8 above.
Butte—Cloudy and calm, 10 above.
Deer Lodge—Cloudy, snowing hard sabove.

Marysville—Light snow, 1 above.
Great Falls—Snowing, 2 above.
Fort Shaw—Snowing, 8 above.
Fort Benton—Clear, caim, 15 above.
Fort Assinniboine—Cloudy and cold, 13 bove. Battle Creek, N. W. T.—Cloudy, calm,

Not a Very Bad Wreck. LIVINGSTON, Feb. 18 .- [Special to the Independent. ]-The report of the wreck on Cokedale branch in Sunday's INDE-PENDENT was exaggerated. The engine was not disabled, cars were not badly smashed and neither was Brakeman Gogerty injured. A few drawheads broken was the only damage and will probably not cost the railroad company to exceed \$50 in repairs.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 18 .- In th oting for United States senator to-day ballot received twenty-nine, while Goff re-ceived forty; Gov. Wilson six, Somerville four; Neal, (union labor) three, with others scattering. A rumor is afloat to-night that the union labor delegates will vote for Goff for senator and then make President Carr, of the senate, governor, and stop all the contest proceedings between Fleming and Goff.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18 .- It is reported that a cyclone passed through Bibb

Many Lives Lost by an Explosion in

daylight this morning this city was startled by the sound of a monster explosion, and mmediately persons in that section near the capital were further startled by the sound of crashing walls and falling timber, een the site of the Park Central Hotel. uge pile of stone and brick and splintered

huge pile of stone and brick and splintered timbers from which white clouds of steam arose, streaked and blackened by wreaths of smoke that rapidly grew more dense. Then tongues of flame leaped out here and there, gradually growing stronger, until the ruin was a rearing heap. Cries and moans came from the pile, which made the by-standers sick with horror. The fire department was soon on the scene and many streams of water were directed upon the flames. As daylight came on the helpers at the ruins could see behind it the annex to the building, in which were the house servants of the hotel, and which was spared. A portion of the tiers of rooms at the rear of the main building had remained standing, but the partitions were torn away and the rooms opened to the air. The floors of many of them had partly given way and tumbled the occupants and furniture upon the confused ruin below. The frightened employes were safely taken from the annex by ladders. Finally the flames were mastered by the firemen and sank down from sight within the ruins, where the water yet hissed and steamed among the hot stone and brick.

As soon as the ruins sufficiently cooled hundreds of willing hands set about the herculean task of removing the immense masonry and the enormous throng which had by this time gathered waited and watched with breathless suspense. The first person rescued was Geo. Gains. a colored porter, who died soon after being taken out. Helen Leport, Jennie Decker and Jacob B. Torpin were taken out and found to be only slightly injured. Rachael Cranner jumped from a window breaking her leg. At 9 o'clock Horris Stiffle, a traveller from Philadelphia, was rescued from beneath a mass of timber with but slight injuries. Near him was found the dead body of Dwight H. Buell, who had evidently been suffocated. By this time the crowd of spectors had increased to such proportions as to greatly impede the work of the rescuers. Accordingly the militia was ordered out to aid the police and rendered excellent service during the day and ni

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The senat ommittee on territories has decided to re port favorably the Springer bill to or-ganize the territory of Oklahoma. Butter diasents and will report a substitute authorizing the government to treat with the Indians for the extinguishment of their titles to the lands, preparatory to the or-ganization of the territory.

cuers. Accordingly the militia was ordered out to aid the police and rendered excellent service during the day and night, keeping the crowd back in bounds. By noon telegrams of anxious inquiry were pouring in from every part of the country and the friends of those supposed to be in the ruins were arriving on every train, together with an immense crowd of curious people from surrounding fowns. The lower floor of a large wool warehouse was made a temporary morgue. The bodies were taken there as fast as recovered. Those not identified were taken in charge by the city. The injured were promptly sent to a hospital. The recovery of the bodies was slow, owing to the immense accumulation of debris, but at nearly regular intervals one or two bodies were found during the afternoon. They were recovered in the order of the list given. This catastrophe was devoid of the harrowing details, hair-breadth escapes and thrilling rescues attending an uncontrolled conflagration. One terriblecrash, smoke, flames, quick rushing of streams of water, and all was over. For this reason the disaster is simply overwhelming. The magnitude of the calamity cannot be realized—in fact, its extent is not yet known. The register of the hotel has not yet been found, and Mr. Perry, the night clerk, is buried in the ruins; but from the best estimates that can be obtained from the landiord and others it is probable there were not far from fifty people in the hotel proper. Of these perhaps five may have escaped uninjured amid the confusion of the early morning hours, which would leave forty-five unaccounted for. Ten are in the hospital and up to midnight sixteen dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, leaving nineteen still missing, but there may be more than this.

in the hospital and up to midnight sixteen dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, leaving nineteen still missing, but there may be more than this.

The cause of the disaster was undoubtedly the explosion of the boiler in the basement. No engineer was on duty at the time, the custom being for the night engineer to bank his fire and go to bed. He does not sleep in the hotel. This engineer, Alexander Thuer, was arrested this afternoon on an indictment for manslaughter. It has been conjectured that Gains, the colored porter may have started the pumps, throwing cold water into the overheated boiler and thus causing the explosion, but this is only conjecture, and Gains is dead. The force of the explosion was terrific. All the people in that part of the city were awakened by the shock. Huge stones were scattered and iron pipes bent and twisted: windows in adjoining buildings and across the street demolished and panes of glass smashed two blocks away. It is believed to-night that Mrs. Weeson, of Springfield, was in the hotel with her five children and servant. She has not been seen. If this proves true, the aggregate loss of life would be raised by the addition

seen. If this proves true, the aggregate loss of life would be raised by the addition loss of life would be raised by the addition of these seven victims.

The experiences of the survivors were remarkable and the escapes miraculous. Walter M. Gay occupied a room adjoining Landlord Ketchum. When he awoke he found the bed sinking with him. When it became stationary he found himself pinned down by the ceiling and timbers in such a manner that he was unable to move. He soon heard the voices of Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum and conversed with them concerning the chances of escape. Before they were rescued the water poured into the ruins by the firemen had nearly covered his face.

A complete list of the bodies taken out up to midnight are as follows: DWIGHT H. BUELL.

GEORGE GAINS, colored porter.
GEO. ENGLER, of Hartford.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, a commercial traveller of Buffalo.

LEWIS H. BRONSON, secretary of the Hartford Stove company, his wife and collider.

EDDIE KETCHUM, aged 11, son of the A. S. TL.KSON, a commercial traveler

A. S. TilkSON, a commercial traveler from Cincinnati.

MAXIMILLIAN GALODY, proprietor of the Hartford Herald, and his wife.

MRS. ANDREW F. WHITING.

The victims at the hospital are all doing well, most of the injuries being superficial, although all are suffering from chill and exposure. Some of the bodies of the dead are much disfigured and burned, but the faces of most of them were not injured and wear a life like expression. Electric lights have been put in around the ruins and the search will be vigorously pushed all night.

At 2 a. m. the list of dead had been in-creased to twenty-five. Eighteen injured are in the hospital, and ten persons are known to be still in the ruins.

#### FIVE ARE CHOSEN.

The Indianapolis Prophets Have Harri

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb, 18.—Speculation as to Gen. Harrison's probable cabinet still continues the engrossing theme in political and journalistic circles. Efforts to name the complete cabinet are widely at variance, especially as to the portfolios for the interior, justice and agriculture. There is. however, an harmonious opinion as to the other five portfolios, scarcely anyone being found now who is willing to gainsay the present conviction that Blaine will be secretary of state, Windom secretary of the treasury, Rusk secretary of war, Thomas secretary of the navy and Wanamaker postmaster-general, There is pretty good foundation for coupling Gen. Jno. W. Noble, of St. Louis, with the interior secretaryship, and the persistency with which the name of W. H. H. Miller, of this city, is being coupled with the attorney-generalship causes many to helieve the report has a real foundation. But the best authorities give the department of justice to Judge Estee, of California. Nearly all the cabinet makers, for some reason, have Warren Miller's name on the slate for the new agricultural portfolio, and not a few give also ex-Senator Platt one of the coveted seats.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—It is reported here to-night on what is deemed excellent authority, that Gen. Jno. W. Noble has admitted to intimate friends that he has not only been offered but has accepted a cabinet position, that of secretary of the interior. of the treasury, Rusk secretary of

#### WITH A CRASH.

The Finest Office Building in Chicago Collapses, But No One Is Hurt. CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- One of the statelies ffice buildings in America collapsed this norning. A number of workmen rushed out just in time to escape being crushed under the mountain of wreckage. The ruined building was the Owing's block, a beautiful gothic structure fourteen stories high, situated at the corner of Dearborn and Adams street, just opposite the post office, in the centre of the business district. The ten lower stories fell, one after another, leaving the walls of the four upper floors and roof standing in a decidedly shaky condition. About 8:30 this morning a dozen or so of workmen, who were in the basement, heard an ominous cracking and crash. Fortunately for them, they did not stop to inquire the cause, but rushed frantically into the street. A succession of thunderous reports followed the first crash, then one mighty din, and the atmosphere was filled with a cloud of dust. When the air cleared, where before story above story arose with every appearance of colossal strength and durability a great building, there now was a fantastic heap of debris; while the space of a hundred and thirty feet above was empty, save for bent and distorted iron beams that here and there projected from the walls. The superintendent and contractor were summoned, but did not seem to have any idea of the cause of the wreck, or if they did, they kept it carefully to themselves. The building, which was rapidly approaching completion, was considered one of the finest in the city, from the standpoint of convenience, strength and architecture. The three lower stories were of stone and shaky condition. About 8:30 this morning

massive iron girders.

The city commissioner of buildings today examined the damaged Owings structvre and reports the injury much less than
first stated.

A portion of the tiled floring about
twenty feet long and six wide, which joined
the two main wings of the building had
just been filled in and was, in the language
of the builder, still "green." This was
struck and evidently loosened on the tenth
floor, Saturday afternoon by a heavy iron
water tank which was being rased to the
roof. It gradually worked loose and gave
way, carrying the "green" portion of the
floors below it to the basement. The commissioner reports the main structure not
injured in the slightest.

CLAYTON'S SLAYERS. The Belief Expressed That They Will Soo be in the Hands of the Law. the law. The Gazette claims that after the arrest of certain citizens in Conway county would be stopped. The committee agreed to compromise but refused to withdraw the reward offered for the arrest of the masked men who stole the ballot box. The representative of the parties at Morrilton returned to that point, feeling the agreement would be satisfactory, and stating to a friend of Col. Ciayton's, in Little Rock, that he believed the agreement would save Clayton's life. The parties for whom he had been treating, however, refused to comply with the terms because the reward of \$1,000 had not been withdrawn. Beyond this nothing is known of the conclusion reached by the Morrilton parties, but it is certain that on that night two men went from Morrilton to Plummerville.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Bright has suffered another relapse. New York banks now hold \$17,295,000 in excess of the legal requirement. Sing Yon, cashier of See Son & Co., Ch ago, has skipped to Canada with \$1,500. The Berlin Folks Zeitung has been confiscated for libeling Prince Bismarck. The King of Holland has had a relapse and his condition is critical. Emperor William gave a protracted au dience to Bismarck yesterday. A dispatch from Munich says King Otto, of Bavaria, has been proved without doubt to be hopelessly insane.

The suspension of Edward Hatch was announced on the New York stock exchange yesterday. Three blocks of buildings in Manchester, Eng., composed mostly of warehouses, burned yesterday. Loss £50,000. C. P. Huntington will in a short time withdraw from all the roads east of the Mississippi and retain control of the South-ern Pacific road only.

A decision has been handed down by the English appeal court upholding the electric light patents of Edison and Swan, thus re-versing the decision of the lower court. The judges of the Dublin court of appeals have refused to grant an order of appeal to William O'Brien against the recent sentence to four months imprisonment for offences under the crimes act. The steamship Queen arrived at New York yesterday after a tempestuous voyage. The rough weather caused the death of the horses Clusorti and Prince Lee valued at \$10,000 each. The horses had been entered for many races here the coming season.

Meline Gives it Up. PARIS, Feb. 18.-Freycinet declined to oin the cabinet which Meline is attempting to form. Meline, recognizing the impossibility of forming a cabinet on the basis of the concentration of the several republican

## EDGERTON'S SAY.

The Removed Civil Service Commission Writes an Open Letter to the President.

Cleveland's Defeat Ascribed to His Mugwumpism and Lack of Support by His Party.

Communication Which Shows That the Judge's Removal Hit Him in a Very Tender Spot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Judge Edger-

letter to the president. He will say among

who was recently recently re-

other things: "I was was indebted to you for the only appointive office I ever held; you now declare by your action that you regret the appointment. I, with equal right, can say I regret its acceptance. Your regret was never made known to me by you in any word or utterance, or action until now, at the close of your administration, and on the day before my removal. I presume there were prudential political reasons why you did not make my removal until after the election. In this regard it would almost seem as if you were willing to play false with the mugwumps to enable you to win with the democrats. The result of the election placed you in a dilemma from which few people would have known how to extract themselves. You found a man on your hands whom the mngwumps had declared war upon, an enemy to their civil service reform theories, and your plan of being their representative in the future would be weakened, if no assurance of your fidelity to their cause could be secured. Accordingly it appears you decided upon removing the head of the commission and deemed Thompson a good enough mugwump for them. You therefore demand my resignation that you might appoint him, apparently as an atonement for your previous inaction." The judge says: "There is nothing a man will not believe in his own favor. You were credulous enough to believe you were elected president by the mugwumps, and therefore you permitted them to malign your real friends and to fister you into the policy which led to your defeat. You are the man who would not permit your real friends to admonish you with freedom and confidence, and as a result you have suffered from the want of friends, and your wrecked and wretched greatness has discovered that there is no true success in life without the power and blessing of friendship. You believed your will and power to enforce it was above all powers, but the will of the people expressed in a constitutional way has taught you there was a wiser and better way than that chosen by you. You will be censured and condemned because you put no trust in your own party, but believed yourself to be better than your own and greater than all parties. You have ascertained that the many were not made for the one. You can find as many reasons for removing me as the democratic party, through an indifference which was simply retaliatory, had for removing you. moval. I presume there were prudential political reasons why you did not

can find as many reasons for removing me as the democratic party, through an indifference which was simply retaliatory, had for removing you. I shall be quite willing to remain with you in the gloom of defeat.

"Mr. President, With due courtesy to the high office you hold, allow one to say, you are a very peculiar man, positively wrong or positively right, and therefore an unsafe man to trust, and that element in your character, I believe, lead to your defeat. Pope says: "The most positive men are the most credulous, since they most believe themselves and advise most with their fellow-flatterers and worst enemies." Being one of that kind of positive men yourself, you have some men of like character around you, who are positive only in their malice and conceit."

The judge proceeds to give his understaeding of the civil service law, and continues: "I do not ask you to give any reason for my removal. I know, and so do you, that the only one you could give would be that it was your will, for if you attempted to give any other your own previous words, would prove it untrue. In

would be that it was your will, for if you attempted to give any other your own previous words, would prove it untrue. In my interview with you before my removal you expressly disclaimed having any reason for it, except my refusal to resign to enable you to make Mr. Thompson's nomination. "Removed" is a word of far reaching potency, especially when the record does not explain it. I am conscious of this, and deeply pained by the consciousness. not like you make a prayer for relief to the public such as the article seemed to be in the Baltimore Sun on the l4th inst. This is the first time in the history of the government that an outgoing president has found it necessary to advertise through the newspapers his particular work during his term of office, and claim upon his party and country for approval. Between the lines can be read a special plea for re-election. I can point to another removal than mine, beyond parallel, to go down through history when I shall be forgotten. Before I do so, let me refer as proof of your ignorance of public opinion and not of your indifference to it, to what you say in the Sun article of Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, as one not guilty of the annoyance to which you were subjected by the country members of congress introducing to you their constitutions, because he always presented his constituents at public receptions. If Mr. Burnes were living he could tell you another reason, which he often told to others, that he had been rudely treated by you, and had no respect for you personally, and ascribed the defeat of the democratic party to your ignorance of it. It was necessary you should make some such explanation for your attack upon the "way-back" members, but you were unfortunate in the selection of your witness, one of the ablest and noblest legislators in congress. I was on the floor your witness, one of the ablest and noblest legislators in congress. I was on the floor of the house of representatives during the time the votes of the electoral college were counted and heard the announcement of the result that Benjamin Harrison was duly elected president of the United States, but the words that burned deep through the empty boxes of the administration could not be officially added, though known to be true. In place of "Grover Cleveland, removed by whom and for what cause removed," the answer now being made in every home, in whom and for what cause removed," the answer now being made in every home, in every business house in the land, and history will inscribe it upon all its records." Judge Edgerton attributes Cleveland's defeat to his disregard of the opinions and advice of the most eminent men of his party and to his political ingratitude, and continues as follows: "In the statement of your public acts as printed in the Sun article, referring to this declaration, "When Mr. Cleveland came into office he found the departments filled with incompetents, cie, referring to this decisitation, 'when Mr. Cleveiand came into office he found the departments filled with incompetents, who had found permanent lodgment there through favoritism, etc.,' how can you say you find the departments filled with incompetents, and yet retained them all in office during your administration? There is a mistake somewhere. Did you not know, Mr. President, that nearly three-fourths of all the persons now in office in the departmental service were there in 1885? You will soon have no power of removal, and the places they hold will not be subject to your clearing out efforts. You have shut your eyes to the fact that these clerks have been active and successful in aiding you in your own 'clearing out,' and the poor civil service eligibles still have a wide scope. You have secured for them the outside, while the incompetents are rejoicing within. You do not understand the civil service law, Mr. President. Its examinations are not made for those inside, but for those outside. Your theory of inaction would defeat the law. You have not dared to weed out the incompetents," Judge Edgerton concludes with a criticism of the